THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1831. NO. 29.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of
Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.
They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.
Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.
THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build
WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,
of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.
With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.
F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,
BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,
Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.
Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.
The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.
To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.
Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.
TERMS.
Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - - *per annum,* $130
Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24
Oil Painting, - - - - 40
French, - - - - 20
Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.
M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.
Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.
WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.
MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.
THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.
Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.
To Mr. Noah Ridgely.
CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.
Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR
has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.
To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.
Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH.
Market street, Fell's Point.
Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.
Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.
Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.
Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.
Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.
Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,
MICHAEL WARNER.
To Mr. Noah Ridgely.
Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.
Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.
Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.
Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.
Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.
Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.
☞The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.
November 4—tf

RECEIVED per late arrivals, and for sale on accommodating terms, by DOBBIN & IRWIN, Corner of Ferry and Second Streets,
50 hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
50 crates Queensware;
40 barrels Rosin;
3 tons Logwood;
10 barrels Tanners' Oil;
100 bags Turks Island Salt;
10 boxes best Kentucky Tobacco;
5 barrels Salmon, No. 1.
Pittsburgh, Sept 9—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*
A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.
E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.
DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)
HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET.
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.
P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2. P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.
DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.
JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy,* Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.
S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.
The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.
LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:
Id. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }
STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE.
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

TO IRON FOUNDERS.
TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to
BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 18—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.
B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,
300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,
WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WANTED TO HIRE.—A Young Woman capable of nursing, and willing to make herself useful, will hear of a comfortable situation, by applying at this office. Nov. 15.

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:
250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.
Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

Caps! Caps!!
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.
☞ *Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.
S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

JOHN ALEXANDER
Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,
ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.
Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831—tf

TICKINGS AND CALICOES.—Six bales Ashton and Delaware Tickings—Seven cases Calicoes, Blue and Fancy colours: Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
Nov. 4—tf Corner of Wood and Front Streets

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
DOBBIN & IRWIN:
20 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR;
40 bags Green Havana COFFEE;
20 tons PIG LEAD;
10 bbls. WATER LIME;
53 DRY SPANISH HIDES;
30 packs BUFFALO ROBES;
80 thousand COMMON SEGARS;
20 dozen PAINTED BUCKETS.
Pittsburgh, October 11—tf

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh.
Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

ALLEGHENY LOTS.
FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.
W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

NOTICE,
To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.
THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.
JAMES GRAY.
March 11—tf Fourth street.

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN, No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.
July 1—tf

BAYARDSTOWN STEEL WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.
S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.
Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name labeled on the bar.
It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

RIFLE BARRELS.
BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by
S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.
THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

TO LET,
A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front.
And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.
JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

4-4 BROWN SHEETINGS: 3-4 do. SHIRTINGS; DRILLINGS; Delaware, Ashton and Chester TICKINGS. A new supply just received, and for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
November 15, 1831.

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't
November 1

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business,* in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.
☞Refer to *Allen & Grant,* Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.,* Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.,* or *Macalester & Yorke,* Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.,* or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.,* New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

F. A. BEMIS & CO.
NO. 24 WATER STREET,
BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines:—Also, Boilers, Governors, &c., &c., &c. Pittsburgh, October 25—tf

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE —The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.
N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

CIRCULAR.
Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.
WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.
Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions. H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
February 18, 1831—tf

PRINTING INK.
JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 25 pounds.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

DOWN Tippets for the Throat, 50 Cents.—The ladies should not be without this cheap, neat and most desirable article of dress, if desirous to avoid the Influenza. Gentlemen traveling, are recommended to wear Buckskin Vests, which effectually exclude the cold—a few for sale at
S. J. SYLVESTER'S,
16 Exchange Buildings.
Cloth Caps, for gentlemen and youths, of the latest fashions. Dec. 20

EXCHANGE.
UNCURRENT Notes of all the Banking institutions in the United States, bought at the lowest rates of Exchange. *Every description of Gold* wanted at all times, for which the highest premium will be paid. Bank of England Notes, and Broken Bank paper bought and sold. Drafts and Notes of hand collected on all the principal cities and towns in the United States, by GEO. A. COOK, *Lottery and Exchange Broker,* No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Dec. 16.

PIG METAL.
THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Nov. 29.—tf

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.
ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.
Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.
JOHN M'DOWELL.
DANIEL HICKMAN.
Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,
Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.
Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830

FOR sale at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, 16 Exchange Buildings—Down Tippets, for the Throat; White Rabbit Skins; Swan Skins; Buckskin Vests; Ladies' Albums; Playing Cards; Engravings; Prints; Sealing Wax; Writing Paper; Quills; Visiting Cards—all of which will be sold very cheap. December 16.

SHOVEL FACTORY.
ORDERS for *Bartram's* Shovels and Spades, double refined Cast Steel Axes, Hatchets, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. &c., sent through the Post Office, or left at the Toll House of the Allegheny Bridge, will be punctually attended to.
JAMES A. BARTRAM, Agent.
N. B.—Smith work done generally at this establishment.
Allegheny Borough, Dec. 9, 1831.—tf

LAW NOTICE.
GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Market; adjoining the Office of Discount and Deposit of U. S. Bank. Dec. 9, 1831.—tf.

MORE PRIZES AT SYLVESTER'S!—6, 46, 47, Whole Ticket, 1000 Dollars; 6, 37, 47, Whole Ticket, 1000 Dollars; 9, 42, 64, Half Ticket, 500 Dollars; 37, 42, 47, Quarter Ticket, 500 Dollars; 26, 29, 47, Quarter Ticket, 200 Dollars. The above were sold last week; part of them have been presented, paid, and may now be seen at the office of the Ever Fortunate.
Large and Novel Scheme—26th Class Union Canal Lottery, to be drawn 31st December, 1831. Capitals, $25,000——$10,000——42 of $1000——42 of 500—Tickets Ten Dollars. 60 Number Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots. In this Lottery any ticket having three drawn numbers, will be entitled to 500 dollars. Apply to Dame Fortune's Agent, S. J. SYLVESTER, Pittsburgh.
Orders from abroad, enclosing five dollars and upwards, need not be post paid.
December 20.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
THE BRAVO.—By the Author of the Spy, Red Rover, &c. &c.—in 2 vols.
Howitt's Book of the Seasons, or the Calendar of Nature.
Diary of a Physician, Vol. 2nd.
Roxabel—By Mrs. Sherwood—in 3 vols., 18 mo.
Counsels on Matrimony—By John Morrison.
HOGAN & CO.,
Dec. 20—2t. No. 73 Wood street.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE,* by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.
For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER,
No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.
JOHN C. DOUGLAS,
No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.
JOHN VASEY,
Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.
March 29, 1831.—w1mo&eopf.

POETRY.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

THE LAST SLEEP.

"The Clods of the Valley shall be sweet unto him."

When, like a shade, from Summer's sky,
The darkness of this life shall cease—
When the unconscious breast shall lie
In the still earth's funeral peace:
How will the sleeper rest in dust,
His clay with kindred clay be blent,—
While the free spirit of the just
Soars to a brighter element!

There is a tranquilising thought
Commingled with the voiceless grave;
'Tis with no bitter memories fraught—
It echoes not to time's dull wave:
Passion and Pride are passed away,
And the deep slumberer sinks to rest,
Like gilded clouds, when sunset's ray
Is fading from the unbounded west.

And the hot gusts of kindling wrath,
Which lashed the bosom into storm;
They darken not his changeful path,
And the knit brow no more deform—
The throbbing heart is calm and hush'd,
The pulse of Hate is cold and still:
And hopes, by sin and sorrow crush'd,
Rise not to vex the baffled will!

Thus should it be! He slumbers now
Sweet as the cradled infant's rest;
No shadows cross that settled brow,
On which the unfelt clod is press'd;
From the seal'd lid there steals no tear----
There is no care the eye to dim;
And, in his shroud, reposing there,
The valey's dull clod is 'sweet to him!'

Oh, who would wake the sleeper up,
To walk earth's gloomy round again:
To feel the drops from Sorrow's cup,
Rise to the wild and fever'd brain!
Far rather, in their lowly bed,
Let his pale ashes moulder on----
Since the FREE SPIRIT is not dead,
But to an endless life hath gone.

W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Hope's Essay on Man.

"Further examples of the differences, physical and mental, of different human races.

As the examples of the differences between certain human tribes and others lead to races higher, and having an organization of body and of mind more flexible, I find it necessary more to distinguish the characteristics that are given them directly by mere nature from those which are superadded by later art; since the latter, well conducted, may raise individuals higher above their earlier natural pitch; and, on the contrary, ill conducted, may sink them lower beneath their natural standard. Like the extremes of heat, the extremes of cold still have produced human races pointedly and exclusively adapted to the regions in which they first arose. The Samoyedes seem as little able to support life on the coast of Guinea, as the negroes of the Cold Coast seem able to live near the poles. Only the auctothones of the intervening more temperate regions, less distinct from either extreme, seem able, to a certain degree, to brave both the cold of the one and the heat of the other; and even that but imperfectly, as we have found at Sierra Leone. Like the lowest of the tropical races, the lowest of the hyperborean races still seem to show the inferior combination of the elements of which they are composed, in all their forms and habits. The Samoyede still has a skull depressed and shapeless; hair lank, oily, and coarse. His dim, half-closed eyes form with each other an angle, descending over his flat misshapen nose. His check bones protrude preposterously. His head, seen sideways, rests obliquely on his curved spine. His body is bloated, and his extremities seem consumptive. His arms and legs are crooked and ill formed; they appear the rude performances of some bungling artificer. His stature is squat and dwarfish; his complexion swarthy; his skin from infancy so shriveled, that before he attains manhood he seems to verge on extreme old age. The female is only distinguishable from the male by her dugs, which hang down to her navel, when not hung over her shoulders, in order to support the infant suspended from her back. Feasting on the remains of the dead whales cast on their shores, the Samoyedes, like their dogs, growl when approached during their meals, and, like dogs, approach their own females for carnal purposes in the sight of strangers. Their short summers they waste, when they can, in intemperance: their long winters they sleep away.---The smallest opposition to their momentary whims renders them furious; the weightiest considerations of future welfare hardly make them stir a step. Frightened at a shadow, their cowardice equals their irritability. Of human laws they are ignorant: of divine laws heedless. Their deity is a black cat; their worship, the slaying of their cattle and captives. So unsuited is their frame to any climate milder than their own, that even the temperature of Denmark and Norway is to them mortal.

In the new as in the old world, there still remain vestiges of nations which bear the marks of original inferiority of organization, variously modified, strong upon them. Among these are the red or copper-colored tribes, of which some are also found in Africa. So torpid are in some of these, and especially in the Caraibs, the vital functions, that they can for whole days remain deprived of food, ere the cravings of hunger induce them to make the least exertion for the purpose of seeking sustenance; though, when food is at hand, they gorge till repletion alone forces them to leave off, and to lie down motionless till digestion is performed.—As slow in their productive as in their consuming powers, their sexual frigidity at first excited the wonder of the more ardent Spaniards. Only capable of being stimulated to exertion by a present bodily stimulus, they are unable to be, by the mere recollection of the most pinching wants, made to guard against future privations. Only having advanced to the most primitive arts of hunting and fishing, they disdain the labors, lighter but more regular, of the shepherd and husbandman. Consequently, they by turns lie in complete torpor, or endure the utmost fatigue: alternately suffer the extremes of want, or wallow in beastly excess — At a single meal they consume the provision of a month, and are content to pay for their intemperance by as long a period of abstinence. In the morning, on rising, for an intoxicating draught they give away the mat which on going to sleep they will again want: when unengaged in the chase or in warfare, they sit for whole days close huddled together in a circle, not for the sake of society or mental companionship, but for that of mere bodily warmth: as silent, and indeed as solitary, as if they were alone. There is between them only physical contact, not intellectual communication, interchange of ideas. Their eyes are fixed on vacancy---their intellects in abeyance. Unheeding passing objects, however new and strange; inaccessible to curiosity and wonder, however little they know; incapable of any real merriment; from mere absence of thought, seeming absorbed in deep cogitation,—they only awake from total apathy to give way to the most sudden and extreme irritation.—They pass, without any ostensible reason, from the apparent gravity of the sage to the groundless laughter of the infant. They sometimes bestow on worthless trifles the admiration of real wonder. If they recognize a Providence, it is only in evil. For the performance of no deed, however kind, do they feel any obligation, or return any thanks.—How should they? They cannot conceive a desire to oblige. They only fancy man to give away what we wants to get rid of—what he finds it a trouble to keep. But while no favor bestowed excites in them any gratitude, the least boon denied provokes their utmost wrath. Desiring no applause, they fear no disgrace. They know not the value of truth, of honor, or of renown. They thieve, they lie, they are faithless, without remorse and without shame. They are unable to compass abstract ideas of number or of quantity.—The least process of addition or subtraction exceeds their mental faculties. Their hardly articulate language only affords words for a few concrete ideas.—In the wilds, which, however extensive, are hardly able to supply the restricted wants of a thin population, each new comer is looked upon as an intruder, and treated as an enemy. Each tribe, however small, regards each other tribe, however distinct, with hostile eyes. Each tribe even regards its own members who no longer can contribute to the general defence, as no longer entitled to the general protection; as lapsed from their former privileges, as having become a mere encumbrance, as only fit to be spurned or be despatched. Between two different tribes, any meeting, avoided as long as possible, when no longer to be averted, becomes a fight;—not, indeed, in the open field and by fair warfare, but in ambush and by treachery. Prisoners are devoted to a lingering death; and the hardihood with which torture is endured, only proceeds from the hopelessness of inspiring pity. On their wives they never bestow the least endearment—on their offspring any correction. Their companions ill or wounded they leave behind. Their parents, when old and infirm, they drive away, to die deserted. A life of distrust and suspicion is early closed by a miserable death; for, while the African black, like the spaniel, thrives in slavery and fawns upon his tyrant, the copper-colored American, like the hyæna, cannot be tamed or brook a master. The small number of those that still prowl about their wastes diminishes daily, and soon the vast continent of America will be entirely stripped of aboriginal races.—America, however, seems to have spontaneously produced races more finely organized than the Caraibs. To the south of the line, in the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro, are still seen those Indians of Tamoy, whose bow no European can bend; across the inland plains of Patagonia still roam those tribes that by their size make the tallest European look diminutive. Before America was remodified by the arts of Europe, it brought forth, from its native exuberance, large cities and flourishing empires. Of some of these the European invaders accomplished the fall; of others the sun had again set even before these strangers appeared. Of such we find the remaining on the borders of the Mississippi and in the province of Quito. It does not, however, appear that the sciences or even the arts ever attained among the Americans a very great degree of eminence. All the gold they possessed still left them destitute of coin—all the languages they spoke, of writing. They used for representing their thoughts none but symbolical signs. In their most civilized states, government still remained an unmodified despotism: religion a senseless and sanguinary idolatry. It is in Asia that the high central table lands, the outskirts every way slanting down to the surrounding seas and the far spreading islands, seem to have produced the human races most differing in their organization, most distant in their faculties of mind and body. Among these races, already very superior both physical and morally to those described as having arisen at its Australasian extremities, are the more central Mongul race. Still do its individuals preserve many marks of inferiority. Their enormous cheek-bones often give their flat faces a width exceeding their length. Their obtuse os frontis and shaggy eyebrows completely overshadow their small and piercing eyes, of which the long closedrawn lids descend obliquely towards their small depressed nose. Their organs of smell hardly rise to the level of their large and skinny lips, which extend the whole width of their ample and projecting jaw. Their enormous hemless ears stand out at right angles from their ill-formed head, while their small receding chin is only decked with a few coarse bristles. Their contracted brains do not prevent the thickness of their skull from giving a preposterous size to the circumstance of that head, which the shortness of their neck keeps wedged close within their huge elevated shoulders. Their bulky body, ill supported by meagre and bandy legs, seems almost by nature itself so formed as to need the assistance of that equestrian life which their native steppes so particularly favor. To the Tartars they owe their written language, to the Thibetans their creed, and however long they have had the physical peculiarities of their frame remodified by intermarriages with other surrounding races, less marked by the hand of nature, these peculiarities are so tenacious, that their descendants still retain the impress of the Mongul features. The Chinese still display the same aberrations of form, but in a milder degree, and therefore are supposed to be descended from the Monguls: but why may they not spring from primitive parents distinct from those of the Monguls, which only from having arisen in a soil and climate nearly similar, have thence alone derived an organization naturally very similar? If the Chinese, though resembling the Monguls, seem to excel those in mental faculties, the Japanese, again, in their turn, seem equally to resemble, and yet in energy of mind far to surpass the Chinese.—I shall not pursue any further my examples of races higher than those described, and yet, in their qualities, physical and moral, short of the very highest races, like that of the Malays, the Indians, the Arabs, and the Copts. All of these alike still prove their inferiority to the higher exemplars, by certain features either too long or too short, too full, or too meagre, too protruding, or too depressed,---to preserve the exact middle line compatible with the highest degree of utility and of beauty. All of these alike by complexion too uniformly light or too uniformly dark, seem to want in their countenances that variety and contrast of line which marks the most perfect mixture of the different elements that compose the human frame. The races which by nature seem most gifted with these qualities seem to have arisen in those regions to the south-west of the Caspian and of Caucasus, where Xenophon still beheld pleasure gardens similar to that of Eden, the first cradle of the first scriptural pair, and bearing like that the name of Paradise. They seem to have arisen in those regions, where, after the deluge of Noah had overwhelmed the surrounding land, the ark first touched ground on Mount Ararat, where rose near the Euxine, that city, from the anchor found imbedded high up in the neighboring mountain, called Ancyra; where in later eras on the rocks of Samothrace, there still remained marks if the deluges of Ogyges and Deucalion; where alone the cereal plants, since diffused over a great part of the globe, first were by nature spontaneously produced; where arose the first great postdiluvian monarchies of Armenia, Persia, Assyria, and Media; where originated the most ancient and widespreading language on record, that Palhi, the mother of the Sanscrit, the Greek, and the German; where Babel's tower since passed for the central point whence diverged in different directions tongues wholly different; where first prevailed that earliest and simplest deviation from the pure worship of the Creator himself, which still had for its object his earliest and most general creations, etherial fire, and its first offspring the heavenly bodies; where to the last, the Kings of Media, of Persia, and of Pontus, still had the symbols of this fire worship displayed on their mitres and impressed on their monuments; whence through the regions of Colchis, round the northern shores, and through Pontus, round the southern coasts of the Euxine, seem to have traveled westward those tribes which, settling further down on the opposite continents of Europe and of Asia, in the intervening islands of the Archipelago, bore the earlier appellations of Hellenes, of Pelasgi, and others which at last were confounded in the more general denomination of Greeks, and became that of the people most eminently gifted of which records have survived the wrecks of time; where, to this day specimens of the physical perfection of their first ancestors still are beheld in the population of Circassia, Armenia, and Georgia, still reckoned the handsomest of the human race. Those Greeks who in their own original nature must have found the models of these pre-eminent forms of which their art offered the imitation, and of which their degenerated descendants only present the partial remains, mixed with baser alloy, and defaced by subsequent corruption, must in their primitive state have possessed the highest organization of body and the highest capabilities of mind. They formed the races who in the shortest limits of time, and in the smallest circumference of space, with the least assistance from foreign example or tuition, made in art and in science the furthest strides in the most opposite directions; who in natural powers of body and of mind must most have excelled all other later nations which, with the benefit of their example and their precepts as guides, have still only gone beyond them in those acquirements which mere time suffices to mature and perfect, and which to this day are forced to acknowledge their by-gone pre-eminence in whatever is the spontaneous offering of innate genius and talent.—In the representations of the ancient Greeks we find the skull most rounded, the forehead most square, the brow most sharp, the nose most removed both from the aquiline and snubbed extremes, the lips most wavy, most curling up, most neatly hemmed, most luxuriantly pressing on each other; the chin most convex, the outline of the face most oval, most distant alike from uniform width and from unvaried elongation; the throat most developed in its forms and disengaged in its movements; the chest most ample, elevated, and roomy: the waist of slenderest span, the extremities most taper,—of any race. We find the skin represented as having its transparent white at its surface most marked by the purple meandering vein, at its extremities most blending with the rich crimson of the blood; the lips tinted with the richest coral hue, the long silken hair most neatly implanted, and most distinctly defined by its auburn or jetty hue; under eyebrows most arched, most confluent, and most carefully penciled, and eyelashes casting underneath the softest and most vapory shade, we find the eyes most full, most resplendent with a lambent fire. We find a countenance most lofty, radiant, and animated; a gait most elastic, and firm; movements most easy, varied, and replete both with vigor and with grace; and when, from the contemplation of the qualities that strike the sense, we pass to those only cognizable to the mind, we find symptoms of that mental aptitude to every pursuit of art and of science, the most varied and the most opposite, which by its transcendency justified, over other nations called barbarians, the pre-eminence universally allowed to the Greeks. Still do even the Greeks themselves seem not entirely to have filled the full measure of perfection which, under the most favorable circumstances, appears by nature to have been allotted to the organization of man.—Every nation of antiquity, even unto the Greeks themselves, preserved some record of a nation still more highly gifted than itself, which once flourished on the earth, but was subsequently again, in one of those great revolutions which marked the infancy of the globe, swept away from its surface. The Greeks retraced its existence in those Titans, afterwards subdued by their gods, and cast into the fiery furnaces of Etna; the Jews recorded its recollection in the rebel angels, by Jehovah for their pride hurled into the flames of hell; in those giants, which on this globe are only once mentioned; and in those very descendants of Adam himself, whose longevity, like the size of the Titans, far exceeded the dimensions of later generations, and bespoke a vital energy since greatly diminished in the postdiluvian races. The Medes and the Persians preserved similar memorials of races gone by, more perfect than any of those remaining, in their Peris, their Dives, their Gin, and their preadamite monarchs, also at last for their crimes cast into the regions of everlasting fire. Even the Hindoo mythology retraced this primitive perfection of human beings in those powerful spirits which, arisen from earth and warring with the hosts of heaven, were at last swallowed up by the very parent from which they had sprung, and in the deepest recesses of the globe, doomed to eternal flames. Plato particularly describes as more beautiful in person and more transcendent in intelect than any of the nations remaining on the earth, those Atlantes who probably inhabited the vast inland basin since filled by the waves of the Mediterranean, along whose southern coast still soars Mount Atlas. Having in their pride forgotten that Deity to which they owed their excellence, and having only retained a superiority in vice, their day of final doom at last drew near. When the high waters, long pent up in the table lands of Asia, whence rivers now flow downwards to every point of the compass, broke their barriers, and in their descent westward successively formed the inferior reservoirs of Lake Aral, of the Caspian Sea, the Euxine, the Archipelago, and that last aggregate of internal waters, shut out from the vast ocean by the Straits of Gibraltar, called by preeminence the Mediterranean, together with the intervening steppes and plains of salt,—these Atlantes were at last, with their country, for ever swept away from the face of the earth."

The payment on account of the principal and interest of the debt, during the year, will exceed sixteen millions and a half of dollars: a greater sum than has been applied to that object, out of the revenue, in any year since the enlargement of the sinking fund, except the two years following immediately thereafter. The amount which will have been applied to the public debt from the 4th of March, 1829, to the first of January next, which is less than three years since the administration has been placed in my hands, will exceed forty millions of dollars.—*President's Message.*

The vaunt in this extract is, that sixteen millions and a half, now applied to the diminution of the debt and the payment of interest, is an appropriation unprecedented for its magnitude, except in the two years after the enlargement of the sinking fund. A little investigation might have prevented the President from falling into this error as to a point of fact. The amount applied to the payment of the public debt and interest was in 1816, $24,871,062 96—in 1817, $25,423,036 12—and in 1818, $21,296,201 82 and again, in 1824, when the revenue did not come within three millions and nearly a half of that of the last year, the appropriation on account of the debt was $16,568,393 76. It will thus appear that the appropriation of the past year does not so far transcend all precedent as the President would have us to believe. There is as little reason for boasting in relation to the aggregate payments on account of the debt and interest during the last three years. In 1824, '25, and '26, the aggregate of revenue was $76,482,505; and the payments on account of the debt were $39,709,204—and during the three years of Gen. Jackson's administration, the aggregate of revenue has been $76,628,140; and according to the message, the payments on account of the debt have been forty millions. It is not apparent, therefore, that General Jackson has accomplished any financial miracle so transcendently superior to any thing wrought by preceding administrations.—*Nat. Journal.*

The Gold Region.—A Bill is in progress in the Senate of Georgia, (says the Recorder,) to lay out the Gold Region in the lands at present occupied by the Cherokees, into small lots, and to dispose of the same by a separate Lottery. Every white male of the age of 18 years, and upwards, who has been a citizen of the State——years, and all widows and families of orphans of like residence, to be entitled to a draw.

We may understand from this bill, the excellent reasons Georgia had for expelling the Cherokees. Another bill has passed the House of Representatives, and is expected to pass the Senate of Georgia, for the immediate survey and occupancy of the Cherokee Territory. A doubt is expressed whether Governor Lumpkin will approve this measure of "fearful responsibility."

It is pretty plain from the first bill, why and wherefore, Gov. Gilmer lost his election. He was disposed to reserve the Gold Mines as State property.—*Richmond Whig.*

Sheep.---It appears from the returns made to the Valuation Committee, that there are 360,682 sheep in Massachusetts, and that each County owns them as follows:---Berkshire 99,253, Hampshire 54,714, Franklin 46,273, Worcester 41,100, Hampden 34,320, Bristol 17,099, Plymouth 14,603, Dukes 11,692, Barnstable 18,868, Middlesex 10,777, Essex 9,200, Nantucket 6,124, Norfolk 3,639, Suffolk 520.---*Poulson.*

From Liberia.---Captain Durfee, of the schooner Eagle, from Liberia bound to Philadelphia, arrived at Norfolk,---sailed 4th of October, at which time he states that the affairs of the Colony were in a flourishing condition, and good health smiled on their prospects.---*Poulson.*

From the National Gazette.

THE CHEROKEES.

The General Council of the Cherokee Nation assembled recently at Chattooga, instead of the usual place of meeting, New Echota. This arrangement was made for "the following reasons in part," as stated by John Ross, the Principal Chief, in the annexed paragraphs, which we copy from his *Message* to the said General Council, viz:

"1. Because it is clearly demonstrated that the cruel treatment which our citizens have experienced from persons acting under the usurped authority of Georgia has originated from the extraordinary course of policy which the present administration of the general government has adopted and exercised towards us—

"2. Because the proper authorities of this nation are menaced by Georgia with an ignominous punishment in the event of their meeting in General Council at New Echota—

"3. It was apprehended that an attempt on the part of the Georgia troops to arrest the members of the General Council, at the point of the bayonet, amidst so great a concourse of our citizens as would in all probability have attended at that place, such a scene would have occurred as ought ever to be deprecated; and it being the ardent desire of this nation that the *peace and friendship* which has so happily existed with the United States, almost half a century, should be forever continued inviolate, I have therefore considered it more prudent to avoid a conflict with the Georgia troops on this occasion---and let it be distinctly understood that for these and other reasons only I have been induced, at this time, to meet you in General Council at Chattooga, instead of New Echota."

The Message complains, that after the President of the United States had promised the Cherokees protection of their soil and had stationed troops within their territorial limits for the purpose, as was supposed, of removing and excluding intruders, these troops were employed in preventing the Cherokees from working gold mines, *belonging to their nation*, and were at length withdrawn from the Indian territory. It denounces the application of the laws of Georgia to the Cherokees as repugnant to the treaties and laws of the United States, and as attempted "for the express object of perplexing and distressing them by intolerable oppression, that they may be forced to surrender their lands for her benefit." We subjoin another extract from the Message as a specimen of the style and topics of complaint.

"Georgia has surveyed our country into districts---she has placed numerous intruders upon our soil, and in the time of *profound peace* has levied *troops*, and still continues to keep them in service. These troops without civil precepts have arrested our citizens at the point of the bayonet, marched them over the country with chains around their necks, and without trials have imprisoned them in a jail at their military station! Missionaries of the Cross, who under the approbation of the authorities of the General Government, were sent hither by the benevolence of religious associations, to instruct the Cherokees in the precepts of the Gospel and the arts of civilization, and who have met a welcome reception in this station, and were successfully prosecuting the objects of their laudable and peaceful mission, have also been cruelly torn from their families and ministerial charge, similarly treated! Two of these worthy and inoffensive men, who had been delivered over to the civil authority of Georgia, under the charge merely of *residing* in this Nation, and refusing to comply with a law of that State which goes to infringe upon the rights and liberties guaranteed to every free citizen under the constitution of the United States, have been sentenced by Judge Clayton to the penitentiary of Georgia, there to indure hard labor for the term of four years."

Reference is next made by the "Principal Chief" to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the application in behalf of the Cherokees for an injunction against Georgia, and it is stated---"there can be no doubt that a majority of the judges of the Supreme court hold the law of Georgia extending jurisdiction within our limits to be unconstitutional." The decision of Judge Clayton, in the Supreme Court of Georgia, in favor of the right of the Cherokees to dig for gold within their territory, and the opposition of Gov. Gilmer to the practical operation of that decision, are next spoken of.---"Then, the mode of paying the annuity from the United States government to the Cherokees, by distributing it among individuals, instead of placing it in the hand of the public treasurer, and the employment of agents to persuade them to remove individually or in small companies, are warmly denounced. It is insisted that no evil can result to Georgia or the United States, from the continuance of the Cherokees, as a separate and independent nation, within the territorial limits of the state of Georgia. On this topic the Message says----

"A weak, defenceless community as we are, forming an alliance with, and placed under the protection of, and residing in the heart of so powerful a Nation as the United States, and having surrendered a portion of our sovereignty as a security for our protection, and our intercourse being confined exclusively with our protector, must necessarily produce that identity of interest and bond of friendship so natural to the ties of such an alliance. Something has also been said on the score of the public defence. It is true our population at present is small, but it is increasing as rapidly as could be expected. And have not the Cherokees at all times been ready to meet the common foe of the United States? Did they not sufficiently prove to the world their disposition on this subject during the last war! Did they not meet and fight the enemy as became warriors? Let the gallant commander, who now administers the affairs of the United States' Government, answer. Situated, therefore, as we are, under the fostering care and protection of a magnanimous Government, there is every reason to cherish the hope that, under the auspices of a kind and generous administration, time would soon put to shame and lull to silence all the sophistry and unnatural clamor, so boisterously paraded against our peaceful continuance upon the land of our fathers. By suitable encouragement and proper culture, the arts and sciences would soon flourish in every section of our nation, and the happy period be hastened when an incorporation into the great family of the American Republic would be greeted by every patriot, and posterity hail the event with grateful rejoicings. May such ever be the views and the prospects to guide us in our efforts to secure for our posterity the inestimable advantages and enjoyments, rights, and liberties, guarantied by treaties in our present location. On the other hand, by a removal West of the Mississippi, under the policy of the present administration of the General Government, to a barren and inhospitable region, we can flatter ourselves with no other prospect than the degradation, dispersion, and ultimate extinction of our race."

The Message concludes with a reference to the necessity of making "arrangements for raising a fund to meet the exigencies of the Government"—to the importance of "providing for the determination of questions of controversy between citizens"—to the value and utility of the public press—to the expediency "of appointing a delegation to represent the nation before the government of the United States during the approaching session of Congress"—and to the condition of the crops of this year and the last.

Commerce of Quebec.—The report of the Quebec Committee of trade, exhibits a progressive increase of the commerce of that city for the last five years. The following is a statement of the number of vessels and emigrants, and the amount of tonnage which have arrived at that port in each of those five years, the account for the present year being made up to the 25th ultimo.

	Vessels.	*Tonnage.*	*Emigrants.*
1827	602	152,764	16,862
1828	701	183,141	13,691
1829	863	234,301	13,357
1830	857	225,138	24,391
1831	962	249,125	49,062

Utility of Machinery.---In 1775, cotton yarn, No. 80, cost, for spinning alone, two guineas a pound. Now, No. 100, which is much finer, is spun for eight pence.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

The Committee have made a Report on Judge Baldwin's citation to the State of Georgia to appear at the bar of the Supreme Court, and answer the complaints of Messrs. Worcester and Butler.

"It denies that the law of Georgia by which these Missionaries were tried, convicted, and sentenced, *is in violation of either the letter or the spirit of the Federal Constitution.* It asserts the Georgia right of civil and criminal jurisdiction over the whole of the lands within her chartered limits—and that '*the persons and things*' within their limits are subject to such jurisdiction. That '*the powers* not delegated by the Constitution to the U. States, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively:' by which clause it is maintained that the right to control her criminal jurisdiction does not rest with the United States or its Courts, for it has not been expressly delegated; nor is the exercise of such a right on her part prohibited by the instrument: That by the Constitution of her State, the civil and criminal jurisdiction of her laws belong to the Superior Courts thereof; and that when these have pronounced *the law* valid, no foreign court has the right to gainsay their decrees: That any attempt to reverse the decision of the Superior Court of Gwinnett county, in the cases of Worcester and Butler, by the Supreme Court of the United States, will be held by Georgia 'as an unconstitutional and arbitrary interference in the administration of her criminal laws, *and will be treated as such*' That the State will not compromit her dignity, or so far yield her rights as a sovereign member of the Confederacy, as to appear, or answer, or in any wise become a party to the citation; and that the Governor, and all the other officers of the State *disregard and repel* any and every mandate issuing from the Supreme Court, or invasion, from whatever source it arises, contravening the execution of the sentence of the State Courts, in criminal cases."—*Rich. Enq.*

LORD BROUGHAM.

North.—I agree with you in entertaining a sincere admiration for Brougham's abilities; and though I have never had much intercourse with him in private life, can well understand your having a sort of liking to him too; but somehow, "it does so happen," as Canning used to say---it does so happen that I never think of his history and position, without feeling a sort of cloud come over my mind's eye. Depend upon it, that's not a man destined to end smoothly. He can't stop where he is, and whether he's to soar or to sink, the deponent knoweth not.

Tickler.—Castlereagh went mad, and died miserably—Canning touched the verge of madness, and the cord snapt. He is tasking both intellect and temper to a pitch far beyond either of them.

* * * * * * * * * *

North.—It is my fixed opinion, that unless Brougham, in some way or other, calls a halt, and Peel and he somehow or other come together, no human power can avert a revolution from Old England. I don't particularly allude to this Reform Bill---that's but one link in the chain---and by revolution I mean nothing short of a complete upset, not merely of Bishops, and Lords, and Kings, but of all law, and all property, and all social order---a chaos of dirt and blood---aye, and a more fearful one than even the French have waded through, if, indeed, their wading can yet be talked of as over.

Tickler.---You look too gloomingly at every thing to-night. Pray take three grains of blue pill at bed-time, and a Seidlitz in the morning. Do, that's a good fellow.

North.—Gloomingly at every thing? Not a bit. I see things in as clear a day-light as ever blessed mortal vision; and I see them with unshrinking organs, and I consider them with unshaken mind. 'Tis as well to be prepared.

Tickler.—What say you to the American funds?

North.—I die in the last ditch, sir.

Tickler.—By all means—but, *inter nos*, I have already put aside £10,000, there, my cock, and moreover, I have made a conquest, as we Parliament-House lads say, of a small croft of some fifty thousand acres, about forty of them cleared, towards the Allegheny region. *Omni forti solum patria*---that is to say, if you knock my old friend John Bull on the head, I mean to take up with Brother Jonathan, who, after all, is a very decent fellow, and, in my opinion, more likely to have peace and quiet under his own fig tree, bye and bye, than any other gentleman of my acquaintance.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Duke Constantine.—We have seen some attempts to rescue the character of the late Duke Constantine from the charge of barbarity towards the Poles. A recent work of authority, however, states that his temper was truly ferocious. He was known to have ordered a soldier 500 lashes for having the seams of his gloves sewn inside instead of outside. A lady and gentleman having passed him one day in their carriage without recognizing him, were forced to labor on the public works, trundling a barrow along with convicts and deserters. An officer of Lancers was commanded to perform some manœuvres of great difficulty, which his horse's want of training prevented him from executing. Constantine cursed both man and beast. He called for muskets, and had a pile of them with bayonet fixed, set upon the ground, of the width of twelve feet, and then ordered the Lancer to leap over them. He succeeded in accomplishing the frightful task, only to be compelled to do it a second and a third time to the astonishment of all present. One of the Generals then interfered, representing the exhaustion of the officer and animal. Constantine in a rage again commanded the leap to be made. The noble animal cleared the bayonets with the fracture of two of his legs, the Lancer escaped unhurt. He advanced to the Duke, and thanking him for the honor he had hitherto enjoyed as an officer in the Emperor's army, tendered his resignation. He was ordered to the guard house, and was never seen again, doubtless assassinated, as others had been before, by order of the Grand Duke. This was the rule, this the government which the heroic Poles attempted to overthrow; and which they would have succeeded in overthrowing if the treachery of their late Commander had not rendered their valor unavailing. To such oppression they are again doomed, since, in the memorable language of the French Minister, "ORDER" again reigns "in Warsaw."—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

The Otaheite Phenomena.—Kotzebue, who visited the island of Otaheite, only a few years ago, was the first to communicate to the world the singular law by which the tides at this island are regulated, namely, that the times of high water are precisely at noon and midnight, all the year round. The island of Otaheite was first discovered by Captain Wallis, in 1765. In 1769 it was visited by the celebrated Cook, accompanied by Dr. Solander and Joseph Banks. An accurate survey of the whole island was made by them. It has since been visited by hundreds of navigators from all quarters of the old and new world, yet none of them, except Kotzebue, have condescended to notice this wonderful phenomena, though it is of a nature to attract the attention of the most careless observer.

The Albany Daily Advertiser states, that the revenue from the Erie and Champlain Canals this year, will be about $160,000 more than during the last. Last year it was $1,056,922.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE, CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia* gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	do
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33½	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	2½
F. & M. Bk. of do.	½	Frede co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at George'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Washington B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

SHOES! SHOES!!

PATRICK NICHOLSON,

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store, No. 72 Market Street,

HAS just received from Boston and Philadelphia, complete assortments of BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting of all kinds and qualities, at the most reduced prices possible, at wholesale and retail.—From his experience in the Shoe Business, he flatters himself that his assortment is amply complete, having selected the entire stock himself: he therefore invites his old customers to renew their dealings with him—he will be thankful for all favors.

P. N. will manufacture Boots and Shoes for customers as formerly. All his work will be warranted. October 14, 1831.—3mwi.

A PAPER MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Paper Mill for sale, situated twelve miles above Louisville, Kentucky, and three miles from the Ohio river, on Harrod's Creek. This Mill is nearly new and in excellent running order, and in the most healthy part of the State. It has only one Vat and one Rag Engine in operation; but the stream is sufficient to run three engines—and as Louisville is well known to be the best market in the west, for the purchase of rags and the sale of paper, and there being no other mill within less than fifty miles, here is offered a good opportunity for any man to make a fortune. For being determined to leave the State, I will sell a great bargain and give a good title. One half of the purchase money will be required in hand, and a credit of four or five years will be given for the balance, or I will lease the whole for ten years. R. BROWN.

December 6, 1831.—w3m.

PITTSBURGH WIRE FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that their Factory is now in operation, and they are manufacturing, and will keep constantly on hand, WIRE of Superior Quality, which they will furnish, bright or annealed, on the most reasonable terms.

Orders will be thankfully received, and supplied with punctuality and despatch, either at Cochran & Irwin's, No. 108 Second street, or at the Factory. EICHBAUM & Co.

☞ *Wanted, two or three Wire Drawers*, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Two Apprentices will be taken to the Wire Drawing, if application be made soon.

Pittsburgh, November 18, 1831.—3m.

TO LET.—A Lot of Ground on Grant's Hill, containing about nine acres; on which are erected a Frame Dwelling House, Stable, &c. with a good orchard; at present occupied by Daniel Mowry. If desirable, a lease will be given for several years to a good tenant.

JOHN D. DAVIS, No. 38, Water street.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22----w6t.

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300 PAIRS Caoutchouc or Gum Elastic SHOES, for sale at No. 73 Market street—High Quartered and Thick Soled—Selected expressly for the Retail Trade of Pittsburgh, by GEO. ALBREE.

November 18, 1831.—3mw.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

John M'Dowell & J. W. Davis

HAVE CONNECTED THEMSELVES IN THE *Forwarding and Commission Business.*

THEY offer their services to their friends and the public, for purchasing, and selling, receiving and forwarding GOODS and produce of every description, agreeably to instructions. From their acquaintance on the Ohio river, and in the interior of the State, they flatter themselves that they will be enabled to transact business in their line, as advantageously as any other House in the place. House on Front street, 2 doors east of the court-house. September 27.—w3mo.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1831.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has adjourned from the 23d December, till January 3rd.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.—We are indebted to Mr. Bayne, for a copy of this document, from which we make an interesting extract, in relation to the comparative merits of rail roads and canals.—This is as yet, certainly an unsettled question. Rail roads form a more dashing mode of conveyance, and seem latterly to have obtained more *eclat* than the slow and sure mode of transportation by canal.—However this question may be finally settled—and it cannot be settled for some years—Pennsylvania has advanced too far with her system of improvement to abandon it now, upon a mere suggestion, that rail roads are better than canals. If Pennsylvanians wish to become the scorn and laughing stock of the rest of the Union, let them now arrest the progress of improvement, and, they will be despised and laughed at to their hearts' content.

"While the board avow themselves favorable to railroads where it is impracticable to construct canals, or under some peculiar circumstances, yet they cannot forbear expressing their opinion, that the advocates of railroads generally, have greatly over-rated their comparative value. To counteract the wild speculations of visionary men, and to allay the honest fears and prejudices of many of our citizens, who have been induced to believe that railroads are better than canals, and consequently that, for the last six years, the efforts of our state to achieve a mighty improvement have been misdirected, the canal commissioners deem it to be their duty to advert to a few facts which will exhibit the comparative value of the two modes of improvement for the purpose of carrying heavy articles cheaply to market, in a distinct point of view.

Flour is now carried by the canals to Philadelphia from Lewistown, 211 miles, for 62½ cents, and from Harrisburgh, 150 miles for 40 cents a barrel; and gypsum is taken back for three dollars a ton to Harrisburgh, and five dollars a ton to Lewistown, therefore the freight (exclusive of tolls) is downwards 14⅓ mills per ton per mile, and returning, 7 mills per ton per mile; or on an average both ways, one cent and three fourths of a mill per ton per mile, for carriage.

On 9 miles of railroad at Mauch Chunk, and on ten miles of railroad between Tuscarora and Port Carbon, the carriage of coal costs 4 cents, and the toll on the latter road is a cent and a half per ton, per mile.

The comparison will then stand thus:

On ten miles of railroad between Tuscarora and Port Carbon.	*cents.*	
Freight per ton,	40	
Toll on coal per ton,	15	
	—	55 cts.
On ten miles of the Pa. canal:		
Freight per ton,	10½	
Toll on coal at half a cent per ton per mile,	5	
	—	15½
		39½

Being 39½ cents difference in favor of the state canal on each ton for every ten miles of transportation.

The following table will exhibit the relative useful effects of horse power when employed on common roads, on turnpike roads, on railroads, and on canals.

Four horses will draw, in addition to the weight of the carriage or boats containing the load,	*Weight of Freight transported*	*Number of miles per day.*
On a common road, in a wagon,	1 Ton.	12 Miles.
On a turnpike road not exceeding five degrees of inclination, in a wagon,	1½ "	18 "
On a railroad having a rise and fall of 30 feet, (or one third of a degree) to the mile, in 8 cars,	16 "	27 "
On the Pa. canal, in 2 boats,	100 "	24 "

The introduction of locomotive engines and Wiman's cars upon railroads, where they can be used to advantage, will diminish the difference between canals and railroads in the expense of transportation. But the board believe that, notwithstanding all the improvements which have been made in railroads and locomotives, it will be found that canals are from two, to two and a half times better than railroads for the purposes required of them by Pennsylvania.

The board have been thus explicit, with a view to vindicate the sound policy of the commonwealth in the construction of her canals; yet they again repeat that their remarks flow from no hostility to railroads, for next to canals, they are the best means that have been devised to cheapen transportation. They are valuable in many situations, and particularly along courses of great thoroughfare, which will bear the expenses of their construction. They can be made to carry the United States' mails and passengers, and also light valuable goods, where *time* is of more importance than cost of transportation."

STATE DEBT.—We observe that much stress is laid in some of the papers opposed to improvement, upon the amount of the state debt. The amount of that debt is twelve or thirteen millions of dollars, and the population of the state is now about one million four hundred thousand souls; so that each person is bound for a debt of about nine dollars. At the end of our revolution, with a population of about three millions, we had a debt of about seventy-two millions of dollars; that is, with a population little more than double that of Pennsylvania now, we had a debt about six times as large. If, however, we compare the value of the freeholds and personal properties bound for the debt of the revolution and our canals, we will find that the comparison is still more to the disadvantage of the states in 1783. We pretend not to know precisely these relative values, but think we cannot be far wrong, when we assert that the nominal value of the property in Pennsylvania now is equal to that of the thirteen states, forty-eight years ago. These states, at the former period, had just escaped from a long and exhausting civil war; were without an efficient bond of union, and held together only by a feeble confederation; yet, the patriots of the revolution, blenched not at the prospects before them. Their hearts failed them not—they looked their difficulties boldly in the face; an efficient government was formed; the debts of the different states assumed and funded; a revenue system formed; a navy created; an army supported; wars carried on; the character of the country sustained; a sinking fund established; the interest of the debt regularly paid, and the principal gradually reduced, until the amount is now so trifling, that the question is not, how shall it be paid? but, how shall we dispose of the surplus revenue? Surely, then, Pennsylvanians have no reason to be alarmed by their debt of twelve millions.

Pennsylvania, possessing a population of almost one and a half millions of *freemen;* Pennsylvania with the wealthiest city in the Union, and several other cities, although of minor importance, still prosperous and thriving; Pennsylvania, with her fertile and well cultivated soil; her rich and abundant mineral productions; her extensive and prosperous manufactures—Pennsylvania, with her canals, her railroads, and turnpikes—Pennsylvania in the midst of a profound peace, connected with twenty-three other states by the bonds of interest, of feeling, and of a constitution which can benefit, but cannot injure any of them—Pennsylvanians with all these advantages, certainly need not be alarmed by a debt of fifteen or even thirty millions of dollars.

For the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG,—The observations respecting the eclipse of Jupiter by the moon, on the 9th inst., given in your last Friday's paper, would be useful in ascertaining the longitude of Pittsburgh, could we be sure that the chronometer which was used was regulated by the sun at noon on that day, and corrected by the equation of time, and that its rate of going was to be depended on. Could your correspondent state whether the timepiece referred to was so adjusted, and that there could be no mistake as to the minutes and seconds of the evening recorded in your paper! One minute of time mistaken, would make a mistake in the longitude amounting to 15 *mi.* of a degree.

Had the satellites been more distinctly mentioned, their times of immersion would have aided greatly in fixing the longitude. Your correspondent refers to two, but does not attempt to state which of the four satellites were observed.

The time of the occultation seems to have been nearly correctly observed. Suppose Jupiter standing still and the moon neither affected by parallax, nor refraction, the time of the eclipse would, by calculation, have been 1 *h.* 8 *min.* and 10 *sec.* Jupiter's velocity in the same direction with the moon protracted the eclipse 48 *sec.* The effect of parallax on the apparent path of the moon was a retardation of 3 *min.* 34 *sec;* and refraction tended to shorten the time of the eclipse 26 *sec.* The whole time, therefore, of the occultation was 1 *h.* 12 *min.* 6 *sec.*

There must be an error of several seconds in the time stated for the immersion of Jupiter. The time could not exceed 1 *min.* 30 *sec.* This can be calculated from Jupiter's apparent disk, his position at the time, and the relative velocities of Jupiter and the moon. The time of egress could not sensibly differ from that of immersion, and must also have been inaccurately observed. There were only three elements that could modify in any sensible degree the difference of time in the immersion and emersion of the planet. Its entrance was a little more oblique to the circumference of the moon; and there was a variation in refraction and paralax. The first cause could not alter the time one second, and though the two last tended to counteract one another, yet it was parallax which had the greatest influence, and must in reality have made the time of emergence the longer.

These observations do not impeach the attention and care of the observer. His telescope could not be possessed of great powers: and as the moon has an atmosphere of one mile high, the refraction of the planet's rays while entering the dark side of the moon would keep it in view, it may be, for a few seconds; but when emerging, the light of the planet was lost in that of the bright side of the moon, and could not by the best telescope be observed till the limb of the planet's disk actually protruded beyond that of the moon; and to his telescope it must have presented a small segment of its face before it could be distinguished from that bright circle of light which always plays around the illuminated edge of the moon.

ENGLAND.

On the subject of the late advices from England, the Albion of Saturday last, observes:—

"These riots of the lower order, the government feel anxious should be kept down by political unions and other organized bodies—at least such is the supposition—for three of the ministerial papers, the Times, Morning Chronicle, and Courier, simultaneously and apparently by concert, in the latter part of October, suddenly recommended the immediate formation of National Guards and Political Unions. The Times of the 26th thus explains itself."

"At the risk of being charged with repetition, we must inculcate upon the people of this country the urgent and even solemn duty of forming themselves into political societies throughout the whole realm, and watching over the progress of the reform question—the advances it makes in Parliament, the checks, if any that it may encounter—the circumstances of all descriptions which may directly or indirectly operate upon the success of it, and especially the course of policy pursued by its opponents, until the new bill for the Reform of Parliament shall have become the law of the land."

The Times then continues—

"These bodies should be voluntary associations, formed on the principle of a "*military hierachy,*" whom we should call "*Conservative Guards.*"—They should be drilled and taught the use of a firelock, that they may assist the authorities in repressing popular commotion. This project has produced a great sensation in the tory ranks, as they say the military hierarchy would not only be employed against mobs, but against anti-reformers, in order to force down the bill at the point of the bayonet. The Morning Post, the leading tory Journal, has called upon the Tories to arm in their turn, and be prepared to shed their blood in the defence of their persons and opinions. Their manifesto we have inserted, and confess it is the most alarming document we have yet seen. The boldness and energy of its language betrays a spirit that we had no idea existed among the anti-reformers."

We annex the article from the Morning Post, alluded to above:—

From the London Morning Chronicle, Oct. 31.

PROPOSAL FOR THE TORY PARTY TO ARM THEMSELVES.

A meeting takes place to-day at the Crown and Anchor, at which the fearful project of organizing the lower orders of the people in armed associations is to be proposed for adoption. The object in view has already been announced with sufficient candor by the leading Radical Journals, according to which, armed associations are necessary, in order not only that property may be protected from the violence of the mob, but that those who oppose themselves to the rights of the people may not go unpunished! In other words, it is proposed to shoot or sabre all who venture to take part against the Reform Bill. Awful is the responsibility of those in whom originate such counsels, and of ministers who, in their desperation, have sown seeds of dissension, the hour of whose ripening, we tremble to believe, must come. For there is still a party, a numerous and undaunted party, to whom the institutions of their country are dear, and who will not shrink from defending them. Their course is certain. When we hear the heads of our Church calumniated, vilified and insulted, because, like men of honor, they were noble minded enough to do their duty—when we see the bishop of London prevented by a set of miscreants (for no better character do men deserve who make the House of God an arena for political strife) from preaching the very Gospel which we cherish and profess—when we behold the hero of our country, the unconquered warrior, the exalted statesman, scoffed at by the crown, denounced by the democracy, and insulted by thousands for whose welfare he has so often fought and conquered,—when we hear the most sacred institutions of the country threatened with destruction, and the aristocracy of England, an aristocracy which has for ages proved the best defence of British honor and British glory—stigmatized as tyrannical, and designated as unworthy to maintain its privileges—when we behold all that it is evil and theoretical promulgated, all that is good and established despised—and above all, when we here the organs of the ministry urging the supporters of that ministry to resort to arms against their opponents—then do we feel it our duty to respond to the cry, and address the tories of England in a similar strain. Form yourselves into associations! Frame them on a principal of military hierachy, capable of resorting to arms in case of attacks by tumultuous mobs on persons, habitations or goods, but not appearing or acting as armed bodies until self-preservation, or the protection of the neighbors, shall require it of you.

Such, Tories of England, is our advice to you; so should you act, the very moment you hear of one association or one political union adopting the proposed measures. That the Church of England cannot be overthrown, nor its just rights trampled upon, without the shedding of blood, is certain; that the aristocracy of England cannot be deprived of their legal privileges, nor the House of Peers of its legislative authority, without the shedding of blood, is certain; that the Tory sprit of England is a spirit which is ever closest to the Monarch's throne, faithful to the real interests of the country, staunch to the church, and firmly attached to the aristocracy, cannot be conquered without the shedding of blood, is certain. Dare the Government risk it? Will the Reformers insist upon it? If they do, which God forbid, it will be found that there are yet, thousands of stout hearts and unflinching arms, in England, ready to be uplifted in defence of that church and that aristocracy; and that there are those who would rather die with the loss of national honor, and of all they value, than to live to forfeit those sacred rights which they inherit from their fathers, and which they feel bound by every tie to bequeath unsullied to their children. Hear us, my Lord Grey! Hear us, my Lord Brougham! For we know that we speak the sentiments of millions.

Letters from London mention that a disorder, there called Influenza, was very prevalent in that city about the first of October. From the accounts, it was very similar to the prevailing malady, with the same name, of which we on this side of the water have recently had such general experience.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

Letter of Wm. H. Crawford, concerning the Bank of the United States.

WOOD LAWN, 5th Dec. 1831.

Dear Sir,—Your friendly letter on the subject of the Bank of the United States, has been received by due course of mail. The opinion which I formed of the constitutionality and expediency of the Bank of the United States when I was a member of the Senate, was the result of a careful examination of the Constitution of the United States, made without any preconceived opinions That opinion is recorded in two speeches which I made in the Senate, in the year 1811. Since that time I have had no occasion of reviewing the question. My opinion remains unaltered. I was Secretary of the Treasury more than eight years, and during that time I had ample evidence of the great utility of the Bank of the United States, in managing the fiscal concerns of the Union.

I am persuaded that no man, whatever his preconceived opinions may be, can preside over the Treasury one year, without being deeply impressed with the expediency of the Bank of the United States, in conducting the finances of the Union. The provision in the constitution which gives to Congress the power to pass all laws which may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the enumerated powers, gives Congress the right to pass the Bank Bill, unless a law most proper to carry into effect the power to collect and distribute revenue, should be excluded by that provision. The opponents of the constitutionality of the Bank, place great stress upon the word necessary, but such, that without which the power could not be carried into effect. Now this construction appears to me to be indefensible. It does seem to me, that the words "necessary and proper" cannot exclude a law that is most proper to carry the power into effect. Yet the unconstitutionality of the Bank can be pronounced only upon that construction. It does appear to me that the framers of the constitution never could have intended to exclude the passage of a law most proper to carry a power into effect, because it might be carried imperfectly into effect by another law. My construction of the grant of power to pass all laws which may be necessary to carry the enumerated powers into effect, in the most perfect and complete manner, and not in an incomplete and imperfect manner.

I have not seen a complete developement of the President's plan of a Bank. It is possible that by his plan the transmission of the revenue may be effected, but the safety of the public deposits cannot be effected by the President's plan. The advantage of this security to the public is incalculable. It ought not to be relinquished, unless it can be satisfactorily proved that the Bank of the United States, is unconstitutional.

This I think cannot be satisfactorily shown.—My speeches are recorded and can be republished if necessary. They contain the result of the best investigation I was able to give the subject. I am persuaded I could not improve upon it now, if I had the means of investigating the subject, which I have not. I am, Sir, your friend, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Charles Jared Ingersoll, Esq.

Wool.—The price of this article will not probably materially fluctuate during the coming season. The average price of good lots may be quoted at 50 cents per lb. which yields the grower and manufacturer about an equal profit. As the flocks increase throughout the country the price of wool will be reduced and the facilities for growing it increased. It will then become an article of regular and certain profit, not subject to fluctuation from speculations in the market, and not liable to be affected by good or bad seasons so much as the other staple products of the country. We have heard it remarked by those extensively engaged in wool growing, that whatever the article brings in the market over 25 cents per lb. is clear profit; and there can be no doubt but it will be a long time ere the price is reduced to that.—*Lowell Journal.*

The New Orleans Courier of the 3d instant mentions a report prevalent in that city, that the steamboat Courier, which had left the Mississippi for Mobile, a few days previous, had sunk, and that only three persons, out of sixty on board, were saved.—The editor states that he had not been able to trace the report to any authentic source, and therefore hopes it may be unfounded.

The Influenza prevails in this city, says the Baltimore American of Wednesday, to an extent which has never before been equalled. From what we see and hear, we are certain that a large majority of the population has been, or is now affected by the disease. The cases which partake of a difficult and dangerous character, we learn, are generally those arising from relapses. We are glad to state that Mr. Wirt's illness has assumed a serious appearance.

CONGRESS.

Abstract of Congressional Proceedings.

In the Senate, on the 19th, Mr. Chambers, on leave, introduced a bill to provide for the payment to the States therein named, of interest for advances made by them to the United States during the last war, which was read twice and referred. The election of officers to the Senate having been gone into, in pursuance to the resolution of the 13th instant, Walter Lowry was re-elected Secretary, having received 40 out of 41 votes; and Mountjoy Bayley was re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, having received 34 out of 36 votes.—Mr. Shackford was elected assistat Doorkeeper on the sixth ballot; and the Rev. Mr. Durbin was elected Chaplain on the second ballot.

In the House of Representatives, among the petitions and memorials presented, was one of the latter from the State of Virginia, on the subject of unfounded claims of that State upon the United States, accruing from the war of the Revolution, which was presented by the Speaker, and on motion of Mr. Barbour, referred to a select committee of seven. Mr. Mercer presented a petition from the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company praying for an amendment of their charter, and for further aid in prosecuting that work. Mr. Arnold presented a petition for the reduction of postage on newspapers, and for other purposes connected with the Post Office Department.

Mr. Sevier submitted a memorial of the General Assembly of Arkansas, on the subject of certain claims to land, which he strenuously argued should be referred to a select committee; it was, however, ultimately referred to the committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, reported 38 private bills from the Committee of Claims, which were read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole House. Mr. Doddridge, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported on the petitions of several citizens of Pennsylvania, on the subject of slavery in the District, requesting to be discharged from a further consideration on that part of it which relates to the abolition of slavery. The House agreed to the report and resolution, and the committee was accordingly discharged.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the fifth census, which was referred to the Census Committee, and, at three o'clock, on motion of Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, the House adjourned.

December 20.—In the Senate, the following bills were introduced on leave, read, and ordered to a second reading. A bill providing for mounting and equipping a part of the army of the United States, for the protection of the caravans trading to Mexico; introduced by Mr. Benton; a bill providing for the armament of certain fortifications of the United States, introduced by Mr. Smith; and a bill providing indemnity for spoliations committed by the French prior to the year 1800, introduced by Mr. Wilkins. The last named bill was, on motion of Mr. W., and by unanimous consent, read a second time by its title, and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Wilkins, Webster, Chambers, Brown, and Dudley. An interesting debate took place on the consideration of the Report of the Committee of Finance on the memorials from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, relative to a reduction of the duties on teas, on which Messrs. Webster, Smith, Clay, Hayne, and Chambers, took part. The report was finally laid on the table. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Holmes, calling on the President for information relative to the state of the trade between the United States and the British West Indies, &c.

Petitions and memorials were numerously presented yesterday in the House of Representatives and the subjects of several of them underwent some discussion. A variety of private bills were reported and read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House. Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill supplementary to the several laws for the sale of public lands, and Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to regulate the pay and allowances of officers of the army. Both of these bills were read twice, and the latter was committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Hoffman, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced two bills, one for the construction of Navy Hospitals at Charlestown, (Mass.) Brooklyn, (N. Y.) and Pensacola, and the other to provide for the completion of the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, and the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. The bills were severally read a first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. M'Duffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill explanatory of the act to reduce the duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa, which was also read twice and committed. The memorial of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, praying an amendment to their charter, and an increase of aid, was ordered to be printed. Mr. Dearborn withdrew his resolution for the reduction of the duties on tea, wines, spices, &c. and after the presentation of several other resolutions, upon the question on the reference of one of which a long debate ensued, the House adjourned.—*Nat. Gazette, Dec. 22.*

Statement of the amount of the Public Debt of the United States, from 1791 to 1831.

In 1791,	$75,169,974	Gen. Washington's
1796,	81,642,272	[Administration.
1799,	77,399,909	do
1801,	82,000,167	Mr. Jefferson's.
1803,	74,731,922	do
1804,	85,353,643	do
1809,	56,732,379	do
1810,	53,156,532	Mr. Madison's.
War 1812,	45,035,123	do
do 1813,	55,907,452	do
do 1816,	123,016,375	do
do 1817,	115,807,805	Mr. Monroe's Admi-
1820,	91,015,566	[nistration, 1818.
1821,	89,987,427	do
1822,	93,546,676	do
1823,	90,375,877	do
1824,	90,269,777	do
1825,	83,788,432	Mr. Adams.
1826,	81,054,059	do
1827,	73,987,357	do
1828,	67,475,622	do
1829,	58,362,135	Gen. Jackson.
1830,	48,565,406	do
1831,	39,565,406	do

From the Edinburgh Cabinet Library.

PALESTINE.

The Rev. Dr. Russel, the author of this volume, has been very successful in his attempt to give a condensed account of the history of the Jews—together with a description of the land which once was theirs, abounding as that land does in natural curiosities of every description, and sanctified as it is to us as well as to the Jews, by religious associations.

The following extract will reward perusal.—

"In advancing, the aspect of the country continues the same, white and dusty, without tree, herbage, or even moss. At length the road seeks a lower level, and approaches the rocky border which bounds the Valley of the Jordon; when, after a toilsome journey of ten or twelve hours, the traveler sees stretching out before his eyes the Dead Sea and the line of the river. But the landscape, however grand, admits of no comparison to the scenery of Europe. No fields waving with corn—no plains covered with rich pasture present themselves from the mountain of Lower Palestine. Figure to yourself two long chains of mountains, running in a parallel direction from north to south, without breaks and without undulations. The eastern, or Arabian chain, is the highest; and, when seen at the distance of eight or ten leagues, you will take it to be a prodigious perpendicular wall, resembling Mount Jura in its form and azure color. Not one summit, not the smallest peak, can be distinguished; you merely perceive slight inflections here and there, as if the hand of the painter, who drew this horizontal line along the sky, had trembled in some places."

"The mountains of Judea from the range on which the observer stands as he looks down on the Lake Asphaltites. Less lofty, and more unequal than the eastern chain, it differs from the other in its nature also exhibiting heaps of chalk and sand, whose form, it is said, bears resemblance to piles of arms, waving standards, or the tents of a camp pitched on the border of a plain. The Arabian side, on the contrary, presents nothing but black precipitous rocks, which throw their lengthened shadow over the waters of the Dead Sea. The smallest bird of heaven would not find among these crags a single blade of grass for its sustenance; every thing announces the country of a reprobate people, and well fitted to perpetrate the punishment denounced against Ammon and Moab.

The valley confined by these two chains of mountains displays a soil resembling the bottom of a sea which has long retired from its bed, a beach covered with salt, dry mud, and moving sands, furrowed, as it were, by the waves. Here and there stunted shrubs vegetate with difficulty upon this inanimate tract; their leaves are covered with salt, and their bark has a smoky smell and taste. Instead of villages, you perceive the ruins of a few towers. In the middle of this valley flows a discolored river, which reluctantly throws itself into the pestilential lake by which it is engulphed. Its course amid the sands can be distinguished only by the willows and the reeds that border it; among which the Arab lies in ambush to attack the traveler and murder the pilgrim.

Mr. Chateaubriand remarks, that when you travel in Judea, the heart is at first filled with profound melancholy. But when, passing from solitude to solitude, boundless space opens before you, this feeling wears off by degrees, and you experience a secret awe; which, so far from depressing the soul, imparts life and elevates the genius. Extraordinary appearances every where proclaim a land teeming with miracles. The burning sun, the towering eagle, the barren fig-tree, all the poetry, all the pictures of Scripture are here. Every name commemorates a mystery,—every grotto announces a prediction,—every hill re-echoes the accents of a prophet. God himself has spoken in these regions, dried up rivers, rent the rocks, and opened the grave. The desert still appears mute with terror: and you would imagine that it had never presumed to interrupt the silence since it heard the awful voice of the Eternal."

The celebrated lake which occupies the site of Sodom and Gomorrah is called in Scripture the Dead sea. Among the Greeks and Latins it is known by the name of Asphaltites; the Arabs denote it Bahar Loth, or Sea of Lot. M. de Chateaubriand does not agree with those who conclude it to be the crater of a volcano: for having seen Vesuvius, Solfacara, the Peak of the Azores, and the extinguished volcanoes of Auvergne, he remarked in all of them the same characters; that is to say mountains excavated in the form of a tunnel, lava, and ashes, which exhibited incontestable proof of the agency of fire. The Salt Sea, on the contrary, is a lake of great length, curved like a bow, placed between two ranges of mountains, which have no mutual coherence of form, no similarity of composition. They do not meet at the two extremities of the lake: but while one continues to bound the Valley of Jordan, and to run northward as far as Tiberias, the other stretches away to the south until it loses itself in the sands of Yemen. There are, it is true, hot springs, quantities of bitumen, sulphur, and asphaltos, but these of themselves are not sufficient to attest the previous existence of a volcano. With respect indeed to the engulphed cities, if we adopt the idea of Michaelis and of Busching, physics may be admitted to explain the catastrophe without offence to religion. According to their views, Sodom was built upon a mine of Bitumen,—a fact which is ascertained by the testimony of Moses and Josephus, who speak of wells of naptha in the valley of Siddim. Lightning kindled the combustible mass, and the guilty cities sank in the subterraneous conflagration. Malte Brun ingeniously suggests that Sodom and Gomorrah themselves may have been built of bituminous stones, and thus have been set in flames by the fire from heaven.

According to Strabo, there were thirteen towns swallowed up in the Lake Asphaltites; Stephen of Byzantium reckons eight; the book of Genesis, while it names five as situated in the Vale of Siddim, relates the destruction of two only; four are mentioned in Deuteronomy, and five are noticed by the author of Ecclesiasticus.

The marvellous properties usually assigned to the Dead Sea by the earlier travelers have vanished upon a more rigid investigation. It is now known that bodies sink or float upon it, in proportion to their specific gravity, and that, although the water is so dense as to be favorable to swimmers, no security is to be found against the common accident of drowning. Josephus, indeed, asserts that Vespasian, in order to ascertain the fact now mentioned, commanded a number of his slaves to be bound hand and foot and thrown into the deepest part of the lake; and that so far from any of them sinking they all maintained their places on the surface until it pleased the emperor to have them taken out. But this anecdote, although perfectly consistent with truth, does not justify all the inferences that have been drawn from it.—"Being willing to make an experiment," says Maundrell, "I went into it, and found that it bore up my body in swimming, with an uncommon force: but as for that relation of some authors, that men wading it were buoyed up to the top as soon as they got as deep as the middle, I found it, upon trial, not true."

MARRIED,

On the 13th instant, by the Rev. Robert Hatton, Mr. ANDREW MILLER, to Miss MARY L. MOORE, both of this city.

On Thursday, the 22d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Browning, Mr. JOHN HOFFER, to Miss SUSANNAH LINTON, of Pitt township.

DIED,

On Sunday, the 8th instant, Mrs. CATHERINE MUSE, wife of Col. Fauntley Muse, of Versailles township, in the 39th year of her age. Her sufferings were short, but very severe, which she bore with Christian fortitude, and meekly resigned her soul to that God who gave it, in hopes of a happy immortality, through the merits of the Redeemer. She has left an afflicted husband and five small children to mourn her loss.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Assignees of Thos. Fink, offer for sale the following property, situated in Pipe Town,—1 Steam Engine; 1 Rack Lathe, and Furniture; 1 Boring Mill, and Furniture; 1 Vice; 1 Circular Saw; 1 Crane, and Appurtenances; 1 Lot of Cast Iron; 3 Grind stones, and Pulleys; 1 Lot of Boring Heads; 1 do. do. Patterns; 1 Set Engine Patterns. Also, the lease of a certain Lot, near the Engine House, and Stock of Chimneys. Also, a quantity of House Furniture—Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Carpeting, &c.

All the above articles will be sold at *private* sale, on or before the second day of April next, and if not sold at private sale by that day, then they will be sold at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 7th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Assignees*
JOHN LEECH, }

Dec. 27, 1831.—tf

GIFTS for the New Year.—Prizes of $25,000 $10,000——$5,000——and $4,000——40 of $1,000——and 40 of 500 dollars may be obtained by investing a small amount at the office of the "All Fortunate."

NEXT SATURDAY, will be drawn, the U. Canal Lottery, Class 26.

S. J. SYLVESTER.

Dec. 27.

FOR SALE AT SYLVESTER'S—A large assortment of *CLOTH CAPS*, plain, and trimmed with fur. Also, Ladies' Down Tippets. Fur Colars, for the Gentlemen, and an assortment of Books, suitable for New Year's Presents. The whole will be sold cheap. 16 Exchange Buildings. Dec. 27.

COUNCIL TICKET.

A meeting of Anti-Masonic Delegates from the several wards of this city, appointed to choose a COUNCIL TICKET, was held at the house of Hiram Badgley, on Monday evening, the 19th inst.; David McKee, of the North ward was called to the chair, and James Thompson of the South ward, appointed Secretary. The following ticket was then chosen, to be supported for council at the next city election.

FOR SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES VARNER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN, } For three years.
MARTIN RAHM, }
JOHN CALDWELL, for two years, in room of John McDonald, Esq. deceased.

COMMON COUNCIL.

NATH'L HOLMES, (Market street.)
JOHN D. DAVIS,
ROBERT WATSON,
ANDREW APPLEGATE,
JOHN WRIGHT,
JOHN W. JOHNSTON,
REUBEN MILLER, Jr.
ARCHIBALD MASON,
CORNELIUS DARRAGH,
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN TURBETT,
W. W. IRWIN,
JAMES SPEAR, M. D.
EDWARD MOORE,
JACOB EWART.

On motion of Mr. Patterson of the North ward—*Resolved*, That Messrs. Joseph Long of the West ward, Thomas Liggett of the South ward, and A. Watson of the East ward, be a committee to ascertain whether the persons now selected will serve as Councilmen, and that said committee have full power to supply any vacancies which may occur on the Ticket.

On motion of Mr. Knox of the West ward—*Resolved*, That the Chairman and Secretary sign the proceedings of this meeting, and cause the same to be published.

DAVID McKEE, *Chairman.*
JAMES THOMPSON, *Sec'y.*
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

COUNCIL TICKET.

SELECT COUNCIL.

MARTIN RAHM,
JOHN ARTHURS, } for three years
THOMAS FAIRMAN, }
JOHN CALDWELL, for two years.

COMMON COUNCIL.

JOHN GRAHAM,
JOHN WRIGHT,
JOHN W. JOHNSTON,
ANDREW BLASDELL,
SAMUEL TREVOR,
ARCHIBALD MASON,
JOHN LAUGHLIN,
GEORGE W. JACKSON,
WILLIAM PORTER,
JOHN M'FADEN,
JOHN SHERIFF,
JAMES ARTHURS,
JAMES R. SPEER,
GEORGE COCHRAN, of R'd.
SAMUEL P. DARLINGTON.

CAME to the plantation of the Subscriber, living on the Steubenville turnpike road, 9 miles from Pittsburgh, on the first of this month, a Brown, Two Year Old HEIFER: her left ear cropt, and a hinder crop off the right. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES W. M'MICHAL.

December 27, 1831.—3t*

Information Wanted.

IF WILLIAM ADAMS, formerly from Sterlingshire, Scotland, is living any where in the United States, he, or any one acquainted with him, would much oblige a number of his friends and relations, by addressing a line to the Post Master at Greenville, S. C. The last time he was heard from, he was at work at Mount Carmel Coal Mines, near Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

December 27.

J. BAXTER & CO.

FROM NEW YORK,

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the public generally, that they have taken Store, No. 136 Liberty Street, near Saint Clair Street, Pittsburgh, where they offer, *fresh from the New York Market*, a general assortment of European, India, and American DRY GOODS, at *Wholesale and Retail*—among which, are English, French, and American Prints, Ginghams, and Muslins; Eng. and Amer. Flannels; Eng., French, and German Merinos; Merino Circassians; Superfine, and extra superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Queens Cloths; Rose Blankets; French and India Satins; French Ærophane, and Italian Crapes, assorted colors; Colored Florences and Sarsenets; Plain Black, and Blue Black, Changeable, Figured, and Mode colored Gros de Swiss, Gros de Naples, and Gros de Berlin Silks; Black and Blue Black Marcelins, and Italian Lustrings; Fine Black Satin Levantines; Black and Blue Black Satin Fare; Black Silk Velvets; Tabby do. assorted colours; Satin, Taffeta and Gauze Ribbons assorted; Fine Satin do. high colored, for trimming Winter Hats; Plain and open work, Black, White and Random, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Half Hose; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black, White and assorted dress Gloves, of finest quality; Tamboured and Floss wrought Caps, Collars, Pelerines, Chimisets and Spencers; Plain and Twilled Silk pocket Hdkfs.; Extra fine Pongee do. fancy colors; Plain and Printed muslin Cravats; Plain Black and Plaid Italian do; Heavy Black India do; Ladies' Poplin Crape, Figured Silk, Algerine and Prussian fancy dress Hdkfs.; Embossed Silk Velvet Reticules, a new and elegant article; Corded Muslin Skirts; Cashmere, Merino, Raw Silk, Twilled Cotton and other Shawls, in variety; Extra Fine Fluted Wool and Crape, do. printed; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; Fine Linen, Linen Cambric, and Pocket Hdkfs.; 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets, very fine; Bobbinet footing; Cotton and Linen Floss; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Fine wrought Cambric Muslin Insertings; Fine Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins and Bishops Lawn; Figured Swiss Muslins; Black, White and Green Gauze Veils, very large and rich; Misses' Green Barage do. for winter; Fine Italian Crape Mourning Veils, extra size and deep borders; Mixed Silk Cambletts for Ladies' Cloaks, Pelisses and Riding Habits; Fine Goat hair Cambletts; Scarlet and Blue Denmark Breakfast and Tea Cloths; do. do. Plaid do. —Also, an assortment of ready made clothing, such as Pantaloons, Roundabouts, Pea Coats, Flushing Jackets, Hunting Coats, Satinet and Cloth Coats; Valencia and Velvet Vests; Figured Silk do; Silk Moreen do, a new and elegant article; Extra-superfine Cloth Pantaloons, and Dress Coats, made in New York, in the newest style;—A good assortment of Ladies' Prunell and Morocco Slips, Shoes, Boots, and Gaiter Boots; Misses' and Infants' Prunell and Morocco slips; and a few New York manufactured Hats, of a very superior style and quality.

All of the above goods will be offered at such prices as shall be advantageous to purchasers.—Traders and others from the country will do well to "come and see." J. B. & Co. will esteem it a favor if the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity will call and examine quality and prices, whether they wish to purchase or not. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1831.—tf.

NOTICE.—The Trustees appointed to settle the Estate of RICHARD FLINT, have this day declared a dividend of thirty-three and one-third, which will be paid to the creditors or their legal representatives, on or after the 5th day of January, 1832, by applying to Lewis Peterson.

JOHN ROBINSON,
JOHN CASSIDY,
LEWIS PETERSON,
Assignees

Dec. 23.—3t.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

RECEIVED, per late arrivals, and offer for sale, *FIFTY BARRELS MOLASSES.*

G. C. ANDERSON & Co.,

Dec. 9, 1831.—tf. 148 Wood street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 26 for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,440	4,440
40	1,000	40,000
40	500	20,000
51	200	10,200
51	100	5,100
51	50	2,550
102	40	4,080
102	30	3,060
1479	20	29,580
11475	10	114,750
34220 tickets.		$273,760

Tickets, $10 00 | Halves, $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, 1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON & CO.

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

December 20, 1831.

New Year's Presents!!!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 26, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 31st DECEMBER, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery, 10 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,440	4,440
40	1,000	40,000
40	500	20,000
51	200	10,200
51	100	5,100
51	50	2,550
102	40	4,080
102	30	3,060
1479	20	29,58
11475	10	114,750
34220 tickets.		$273,760

Tickets, $10 00 | Halves, $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, 1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Dec. 20, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 26, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

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51	100	5,100
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102	30	3,060
1479	20	29,580
11475	10	114,750
34220 Tickets		$273,760

Tickets, $10 00 | Halves, $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

December 20, 1831.

HOUSES TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers for rent, a large Three Story Brick House, suitable for a Store and Dwelling House, situate in the Diamond, next door to the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Possession can be given immediately.

Also, two Two Story Brick Dwelling Houses, and one Two Story Frame Dwelling, situate on Marbury street, between Liberty and Penn streets These houses are in excellent order. Possession can be given 1st April, 1832.

Also, two Two Story Frame Dwelling Houses, situate at the end of Fourth street, in good order, and pleasantly situated—possesion can be given 1st April, 1832.

☞All these houses will be leased for one, two, three, four, or five years, on accommodating terms. Inquire of the Subscriber, at his residence, next door to the office of the Gazette, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh. MOSES CULLEN.

December 2, 1831.—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

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30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1832, with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,

Oct 25—tf 51 Market street.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

PLAYING CARDS, by the Gross, Dozen, or Single Pack, consisting of Eagle, Henry Eighth, Merry Andrew, &c. Also, very superior Real Havannah Segars; together with Books and Engravings. For sale by S. J. SYLVESTER, 16 Exchange Buildings. Nov. 29.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

MERCHANTS and others from the Western States will find it to their advantage to call at this Office, and have their money exchanged.—Every description of Western Paper received at a small discount, and United States' Bank Paper given in exchange. Foreign and American Gold purchased at the highest premium rates.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 18, 1831.

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

---

THE Subscribers offer for sale a Small Lot of very Choice WINES, consisting of

2 Casks Superior Old Port;
6 Baskets Sparkling Champagne;
3 Boxes Hock;
3 do. Hermitage.

These wines were selected with much care for family use, and will be found superior.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29, 1831.—tf

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

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25 CASES FUR HATS—for sale by M. ATWOOD, corner of Wood and Front streets. Dec. 2—tf.

FOR SALE,

50 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco; 75 do. New Orleans Sugar; 30 bbls. No. 2 Mackeral;
20 tons Pig Lead;
250 reams Crown Straw Wrapping Paper;
20 kegs Manufactured Tobacco;
50 boxes Cavendish do.

Which the subscribers offer on liberal terms.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29, 1831.—tf

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactory of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

August 30, 1831

TO CARPENTERS.—A fresh supply of "Union Factory" BENCH & MOULDING PLANES; together with Jones' Patent Self Regulating Sash Planes; Patent Ploughs, and Spear's 30 inch London Spring Steel Ripping Saws; and a large supply of Cam's Edge Tools: just received by LOGAN & KENNEDY.

Aug 30 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

New Establishment!!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale

DRY GOODS AND FUR STORE!

AT NO. 90 WOOD STREET,

between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER; where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles*, mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS, AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade, Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Bees-wax, Rags, and Wool.—City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING.

☞Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1831.—3m.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

September 20

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MACKAREL.

100 BARRELS No. 3 Mackerel, warranted prime. Just received and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

December 2—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER.
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,

Sept. 9. No. 108 Second street.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes;
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks: constantly on hand and for sale by

July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

February 25, 1831.—tf.

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50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,

June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT in the village of East Liberty, four miles east of Pittsburgh. The above property is situated near the centre of the village, house commodious, and nearly new. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to Mr. Allen Brown, near the premises, or to the subscriber, in Wilkins township. JACOB SNIVELY.

December 2—3t*

COTTON.

100 BALES Tennessee Cotton in Store, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

November 29, 1831.—tf.

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY.

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have received an additional supply of HARDWARE, for Fall sales, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, to merchants, mechanics, and others, wholesale and retail. Aug 30

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too succesfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names* of the *manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under	
Virginia paper	1	$5	2
Camden	1	Pottsville	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Wilksbarre	2
New York city, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
Delaware ½ to	1	Scioto	3
Maryland, gen. ½ to	1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Natchez	5	Urbana Bk.	3
Louisiana	5	Michigan	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	South Carolina	3
		Georgia and N. C.	4
		Canada	4
Canton	2	Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

October 11

SYLVESTER'S

Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

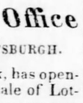
WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

TO BE LET



THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

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Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

ROXABELL—By Mrs. Sherwood, Author of "Lady of the Manor" "Little Henry and his bearer," &c. &c.: in three volumes. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.,

Dec. 16. No. 51 Market street.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞Cotton and Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.

☞The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:—Steubenville Herald, Chilicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—wtf

SWORD'S Pocket Almanac, for 1832.—For sale by HOGAN & Co., No. 73 Wood street. Dec. 20—2t.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.

150 CASKS, in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by

Nov 4 ESTEP & QUINBY.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

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Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

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DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S

Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

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CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, for 1832.

JUST received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., 51 Market street, the Christian Almanac, for 1832.—Almanacs of all descriptions, for 1832, for sale as above.

December 2—6t.

NOTES OF THE BANK OF MICHIGAN will be bought for a few days, at two and a half per cent. discount; and all New York funds will be bought at very low rates. ☞The best price given for Guineas and Sovereigns.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange Buildings.

☞For Sale, Playing Cards; Superior Segars, French Prints, &c. Dec. 6, 1831.